

Fundamentals of Phishing: A Usability Perspective

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Phishing: Roots



1995 - AOL cracking tool

Phishing: Today

Crime Type	Victims
Phishing/Vishing/Smishing/Pharming	114,702
Non-Payment/Non-Delivery	61,832
Extortion	43,101
Personal Data Breach	38,218
Spoofing	25,789
BEC/EAC	23,775
Confidence Fraud/Romance	19,473
Identity Theft	16,053
Harassment/Threats of Violence	15,502
Overpayment	15,395
Advanced Fee	14,607
Employment	14,493
Credit Card Fraud	14,378
Government Impersonation	13,873
Tech Support	13,633
Real Estate/Rental	11,677
Other	10,842

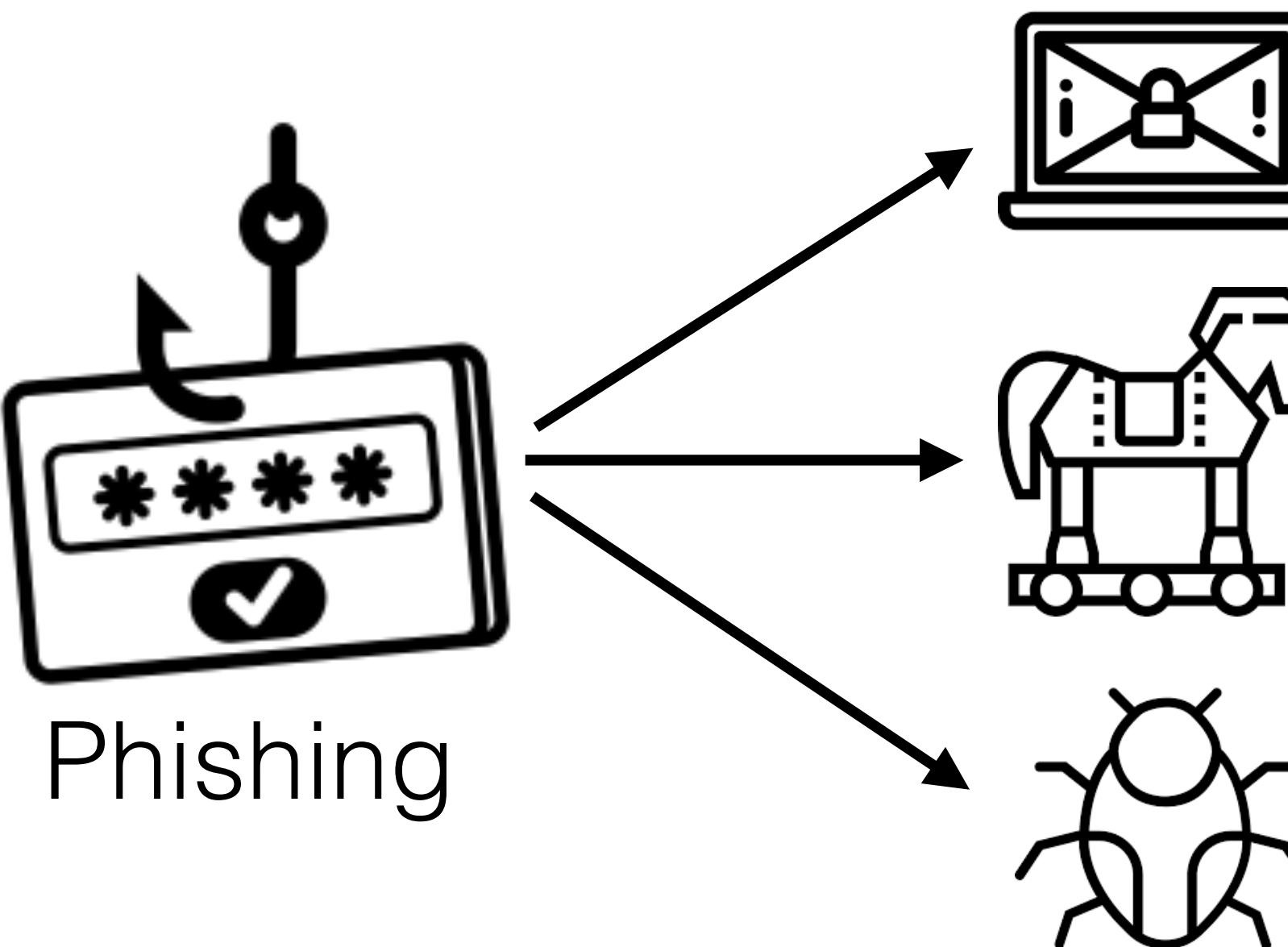
Source: 2019 FBI Internet Crime Report

WIRED

LILY HAY NEWMAN

SECURITY 01.31.2020 05:08 PM

Watch Out for Coronavirus Phishing Scams



2016
DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL
CONVENTION

Ransomware

Trojans

Other malware

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Why haven't we solved/curtailed phishing, twenty-five years later?



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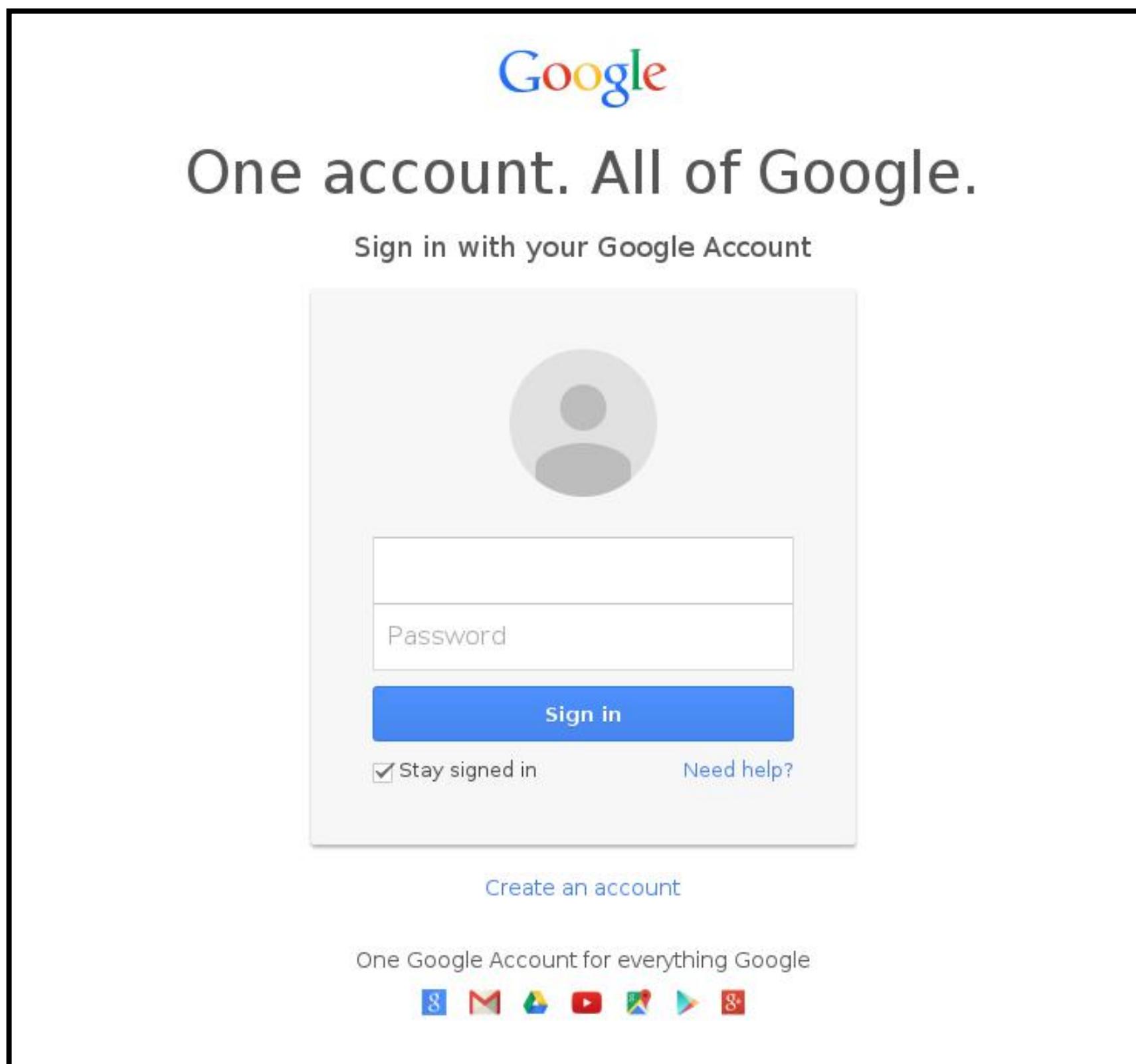
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Other malware

Phishing: Root Causes

Mistaken Identity



accounts-google.com

Misplaced Trust

A screenshot of a fake survey completion page titled "BT Opinion Survey - Windows & Chrome Users - 3 January, 2016". It features a thank you message and a photo of a smiling woman. It informs users that offers are valid for 60 minutes and lists three promotional items: an Anti-Aging System, a Premium E-Cig Vape Kit, and a Pure Garcinia Cambogia Weight Loss Kit, each with a "Click Here to Select" button.

BT Opinion Survey - Windows & Chrome Users - 3 January, 2016

Thank you for completing the survey!

With our sincere thanks, please choose up to (4) offers.

Please note that this page is valid only for this computer and will expire within the next **60 minutes**.

Anti-Aging System
Look 10 years younger!
Regular Price: £89.99
Today's Price: £0.00
Shipping: £4.99
Quantity Remaining: (5)

Premium E-Cig Vape Kit
Tastes Like a Real Cigarette!
Regular Price: £109.63
Today's Price: £0.00
Shipping: £4.95
Quantity Remaining: (6)

Pure Garcinia Cambogia Weight Loss Kit

Click Here to Select

Click Here to Select

questionsaboutisps.com

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Measuring Identity Confusion with Uniform Resource Locators

Joshua Reynolds[†] **Deepak Kumar[†]** **Zane Ma[†]** **Rohan Subramanian[†]** **Meishan Wu[†]**
Martin Shelton[‡] **Joshua Mason[†]** **Emily Stark[‡]** **Michael Bailey[†]**

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{joshuar3, dkumar11, zanema2, rcsubra2, meishan2, joshm, mdbailey}@illinois.edu

CHI 2020

URL complexity leads
to mistaken identity

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The Impact of Secure Transport Protocols on Phishing Efficacy

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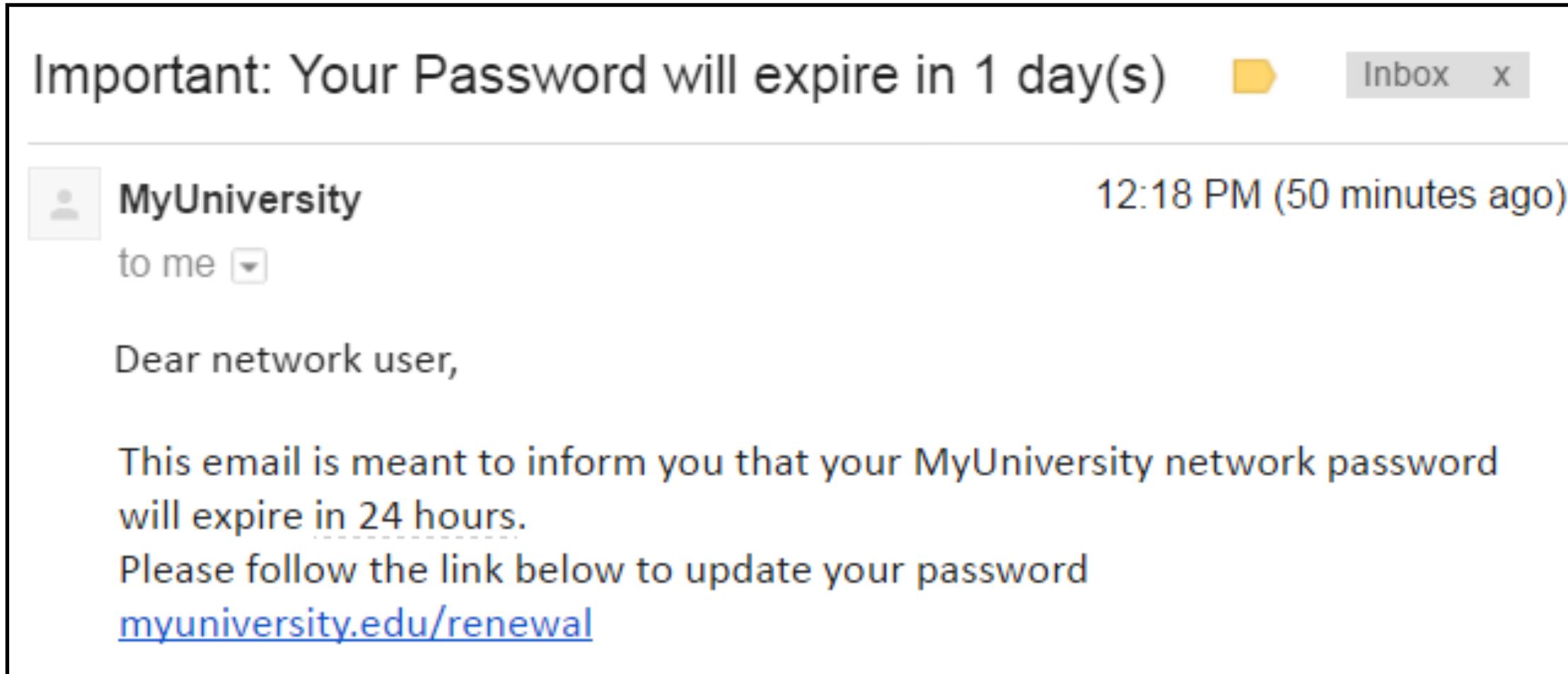
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

CSET 2019

Users may (mis)place
trust in HTTPS



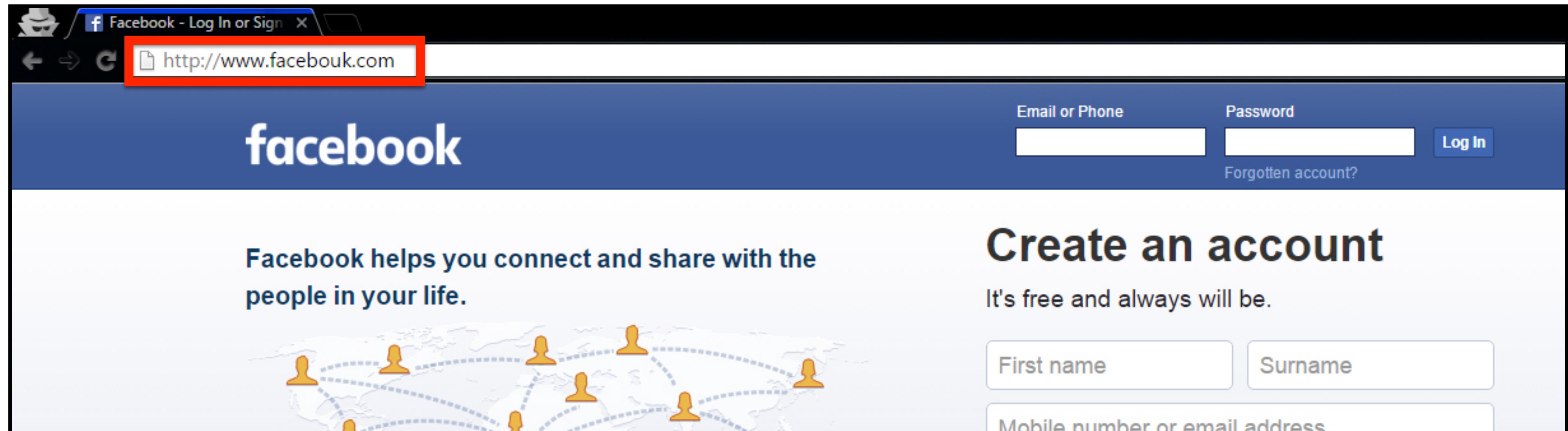
Ubiquitous URLs



Your Santander Bank Account has been blocked. All services have been withdrawn. Go to <http://santander.onlineupdatesecures.he.net.pk> to reactivate now.



URLs in Browsers



Everything is trivially spoofable besides the URL

URL Complexity

What is the second-level domain + TLD?

`http://example.com`

`https://paypal.com.accounts.ggle.com/signin/v2/identifier?`
`service=accountsettings&hl=en-`
`US&continue=https%3A%2F%2Fmyaccount.google.com`

`https://fb.com/login@example.com%2e2e2e2e2e%2emx?`
`@bofa.com/login.php#twitter.com`

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What is the second-level domain + TLD?

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service=accountsettings&hl=en-US&continue=https%3A%2F%2Fmyaccount.google.com

https://fb.com/login@example.com.2e2e2e2e.mx?
@bofa.com/login.php#twitter.com

Research Questions

Given that URLs are ubiquitous and complex:

1. How well do users parse identity information from URLs?
2. What URL features or user strategies lead to mistakes?

94 Mechanical Turk participants



User Confidence

“I know how to read a URL”

- 91/94 reported “Very True” or “Mostly True”

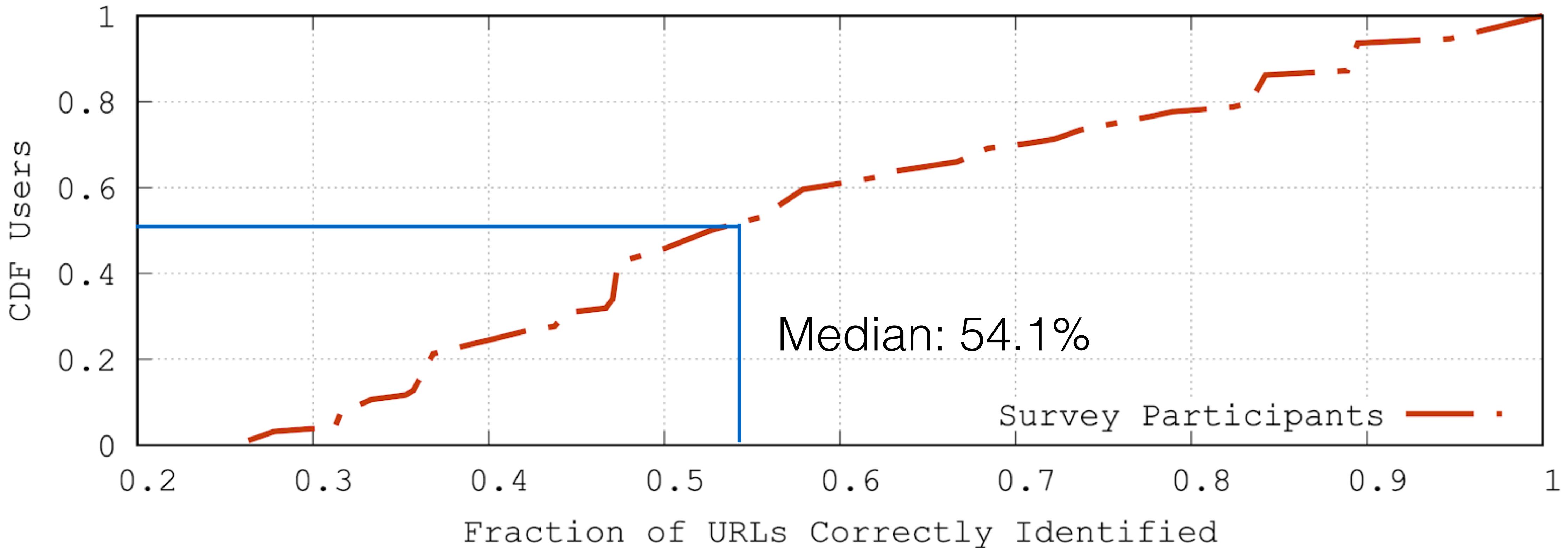
“I know how to tell what website I am on”

- 91/94 reported “Very True” or “Mostly True”



Target Identification

Asked users to describe the target of 19-20 URLs, some with one of 13 different URL obfuscations applied



Research Questions

Given that URLs are ubiquitous and complex:

1. How well do users parse identity information from URLs?
 - Poorly (54% median accuracy), despite user confidence
2. What URL features or user strategies lead to mistakes?

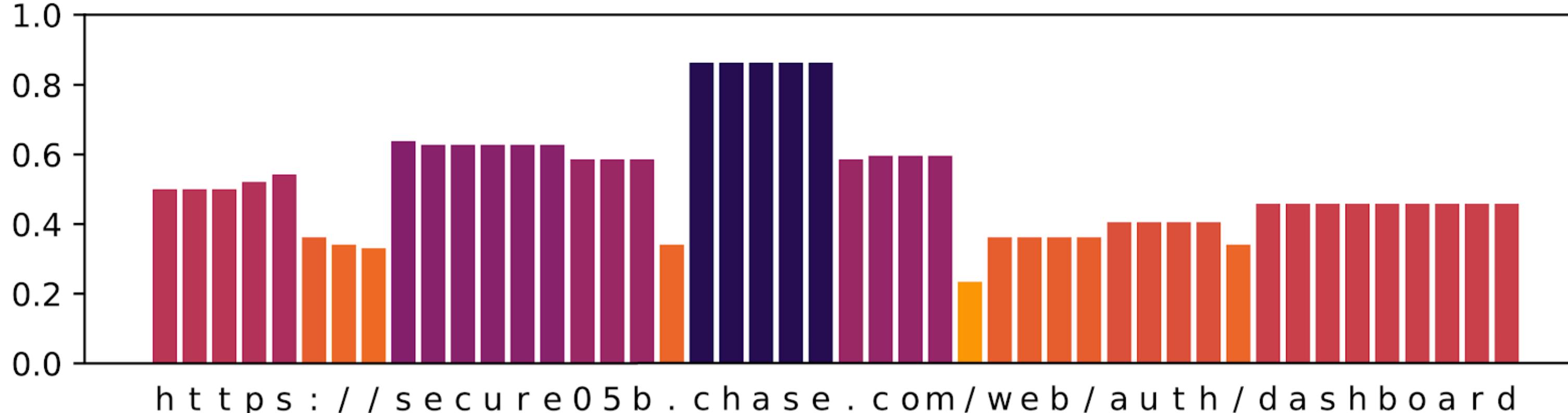
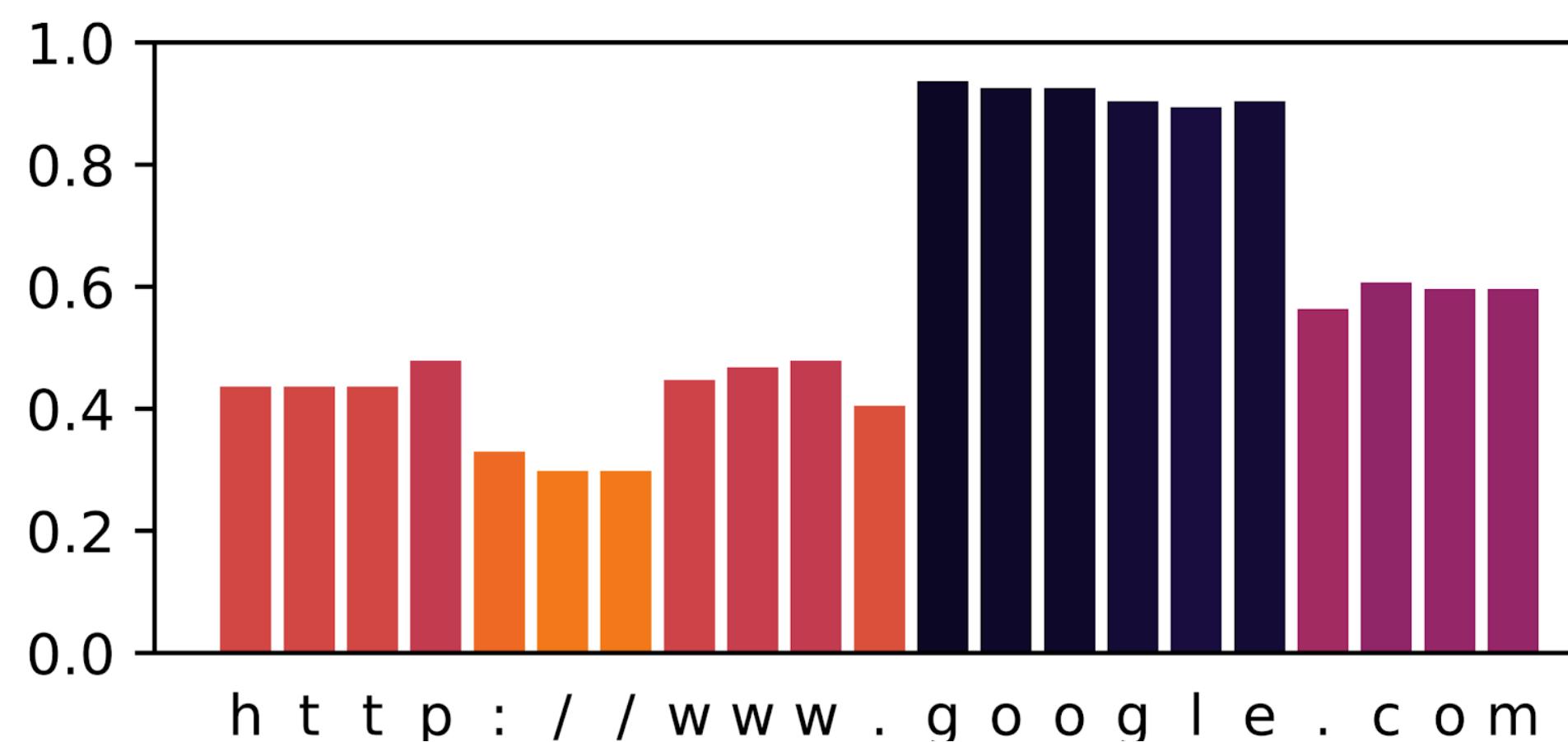
URL Obfuscation

Unobfuscated URLs 93% accuracy; obfuscated URLs 40% accuracy

Obfuscation	Example	Accuracy
None (Control)	https://example.com/login	93%
Typosquatting	https://exempl.e.com/login	70%
IDN Homograph	https://ежапle.com/login	53%
Self-Declared Secure	https://secure-example.com/login	36%
Fake ID in Credentials	https://example.com@a4930.nz/login	32%
URL Encoding Hides Subdomain as Domain	https://example.com%2e2x-log.in	29%
Long Subdomain Chain	https://example.com.0jg094.05930.3590902sdg9f0.249905930.3590902sdg.mx/login	26%

Observed Parsing Strategies

“... highlight each group of characters that helps you learn the identity of the website it points to”



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“... highlight each group of characters that helps you learn the identity of the website it points to”



`https://secure-twitter.com@google.com@cnn.com%2ebay.com%46buy-and-sell-online.com?
@facebook.com#paypal.com ****SECURE-BANK-OF-AMERICA-SITE****`

Evaluation Strategies

“When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?”

Check for HTTPS

“I know it is safe when it reads https, the s stands for secure for me.”

“I first think about if it is a place I know is a legit website. Then I’m looking for HTTPS cert and if the URL just look sensible.”

Evaluation Strategies

“When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?”

Check for HTTPS

Familiarity

“I check the url for familiarity. It's quite frankly easy to tell if it's an official link to an authentic website.”

“...Like if I'm opening company A and the URL is companyA.com/... I would click it.”

Evaluation Strategies

“When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?”

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Familiarity

URL fields

“Check to see if it's
mispelled [sic] or weird”

“If it looks like crazy
letters then I don't click it”

“...Also check the prefix of the
site and the domain of
.com .org .ru things of that
nature”

Evaluation Strategies

“When you see a link/URL, how do you decide if it is safe to go there?”

Check for HTTPS

“I have a antivirus scanner, so it will check whether the site is safe or unsafe.”

Familiarity

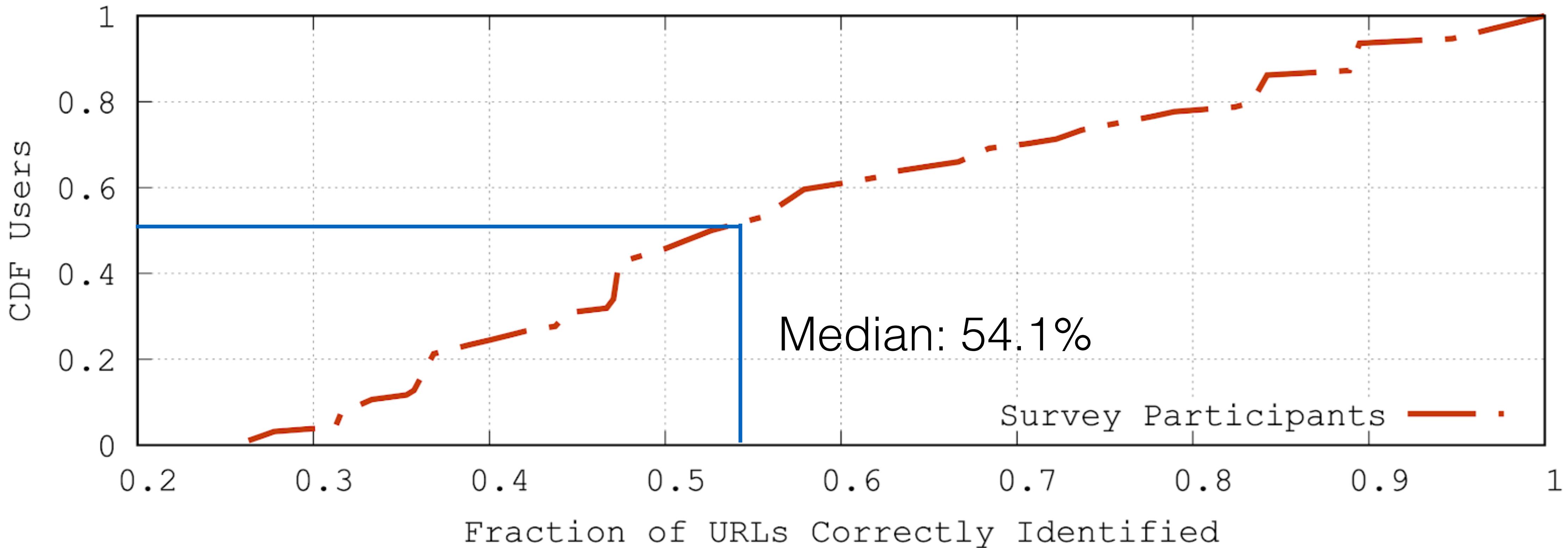
URL fields

External tools/context

“I consider the context of how it was presented to me. Sketchy email? No thanks. Someone spams a shortened link on a forum advertising something that's too good to be true? No thanks.”

Target Identification

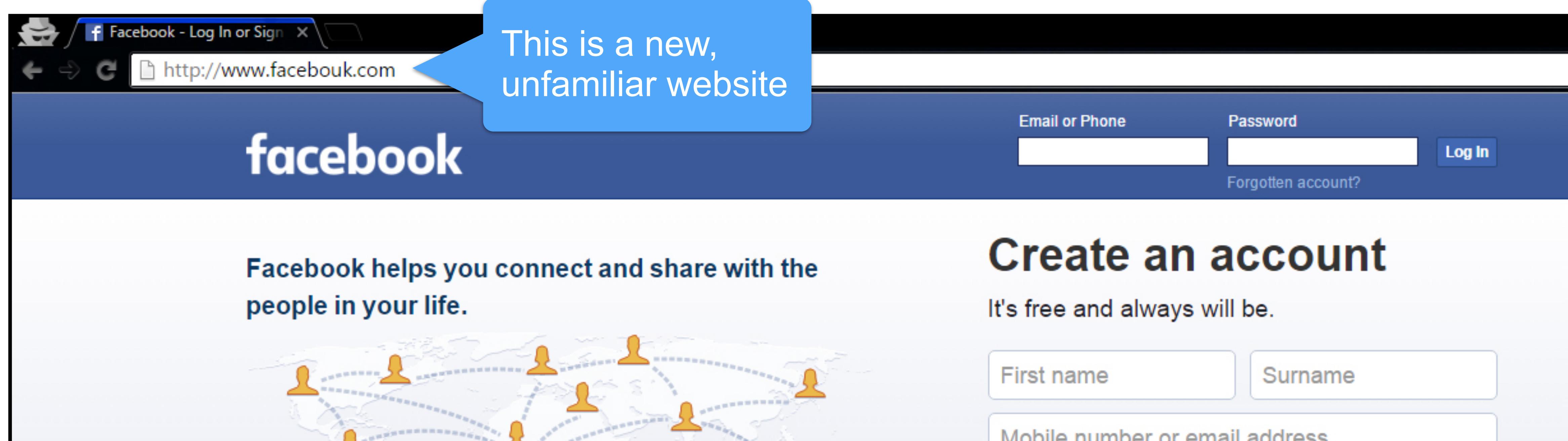
Asked users to describe the target of 19-20 URLs, some with one of 13 different URL obfuscations applied



Making URLs More Usable

Solutions that work without changing ubiquitous URLs?

Automated familiarity tracking



Making URLs More Usable

Solutions that work without changing ubiquitous URLs?

Automated familiarity tracking

Alternate URL presentations

`https://paypal.com.accounts.ggle.com`

`https://com.ggle.accounts.com.paypal`



Phishing: Root Causes

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Existing Security Protocols Lack Trustworthiness

Not designed to protect against phishing

TLS = Confidentiality + Integrity + Identity/Authenticity

TLS secures connections, not content

Prior work:

1. Some users look at connection security indicators when exposed to phishing
2. Users confuse “connection security” and “site security”



Experimental Goals

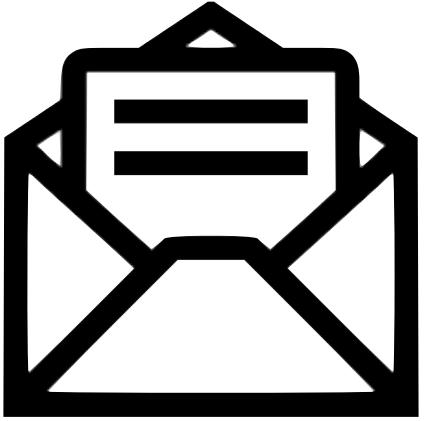
1. Does the presence of secure transport protocols make phishing more effective?

Methodology: A/B test HTTP/HTTPS and SMTP/SMTP+TLS

2. Does browser URL bar UI (e.g. security indicators) influence phishing susceptibility?

Methodology: Generate and feature code browser screenshots, correlate URL bar features with phishing outcomes

Phishing Experiment



1. Open Email

kr Randolph@illinois.edu
To: John Doe
Network Abuse Warning

Dear John,

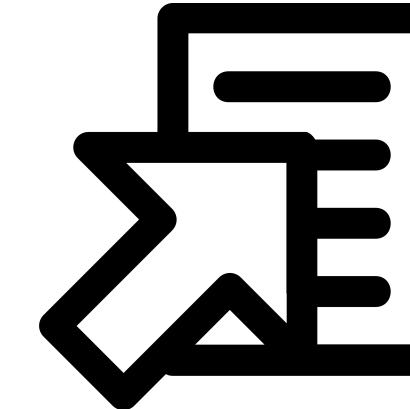
This notice is being served as a warning that the computer registered to you (johndoe@university.edu) has been discovered attempting to make repeated connections to prohibited/illegal sites. Technology Services takes the misuse of the UNIVERSITY campus network seriously and will blacklist and report this device according to the terms of the [Policy on Appropriate Use of Computers and Network Systems at the University](#). For more information or if you believe you have received this notification in error, please follow the link below.

Follow [this link](#) or paste the following into your browser:
<http://university-abuse.net/abuse-warning?rid=Ofhqhsq4BpwCGpNOZYhgD6MESTowgS-eqzEZUpTFvI4>

-Kevin Randolph
Office of Technology Services
Legal Compliance Officer
kr Randolph@illinois.edu
(217)-555-1248

"You are never as important as when you are doing your job well"

I TECHNOLOGY SERVICES



2. Access Site

ILLINOIS LOGIN

You must log in to U of I Technology Abuse to continue.

Enter your NetID:
Enter your Active Directory (AD) password:

Login

Clear previous selection for automatically sharing my information with this service

Forgot your Active Directory password?
To change or reset your Active Directory password, go to the [Password Manager](#).

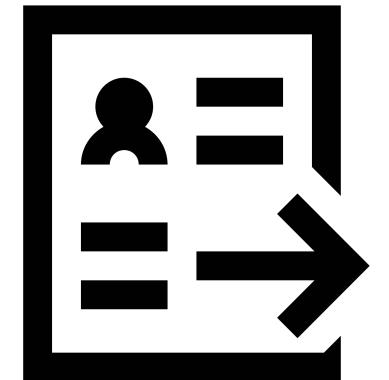
Need to select a different campus?
[Clear your remembered campus](#) and log in again.

More Information

Where to Get Help
Contact the Technology Services Help Desk at consult@illinois.edu.

Technical Information

Service that has requested authentication:
Service Provider EntityID: Illinois-abuse.net
Service Provider Name: U of I Technology Abuse



3. Submit Credentials

I TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

University of Illinois Technology Services - Phishing Awareness Drill

- The phishing email titled "Network Abuse Warning" that you received and the linked Shibboleth webpage were part of a benign study entitled "The Impact of Security Protocols on Phishing Efficacy."
- This study is being conducted in collaboration with Technology Services by Zane Ma, Joshua Reynolds, and Dr. Michael Bailey in the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
- Because this was a university sponsored drill, *your password was not actually stolen and does not need to be changed*.
- This page is designed to explain the purpose of the study.

[...]

Purpose of the Study [...]
Experiment [...]
Risks [...]
Follow-Up Survey & Compensation [...]
Participation [...]
Education [...]
Contact Information [...]

[Learn to Protect Myself](#) [Take the Survey](#) [Withdraw from Study](#)



4. Opt-In To Survey

University of Illinois Phishing Survey

Demographics

17%

1. Are you male or female?

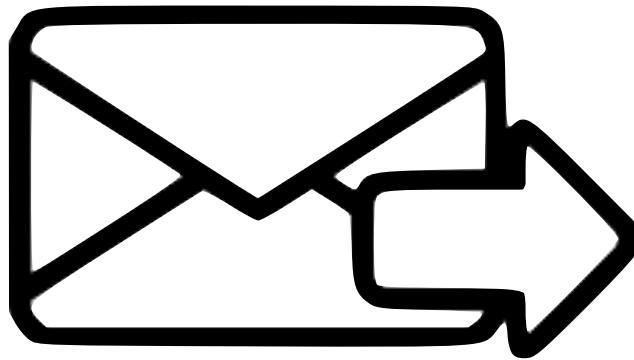
Female
 Male
 Other
 Prefer not to answer

2. What is your age?

17 or younger
 18-20
 21-29

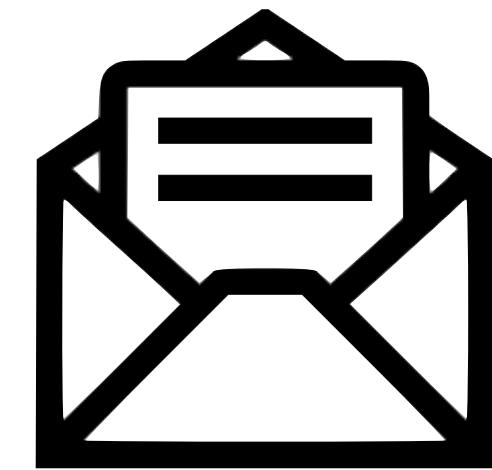
Phishing Campaign

Target population: 266 employees of a university IT organization



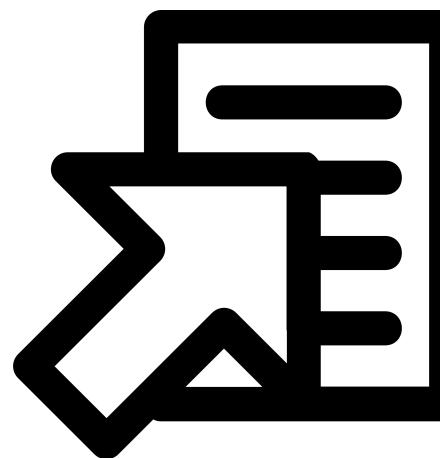
0. Send Email

266 Users
100%



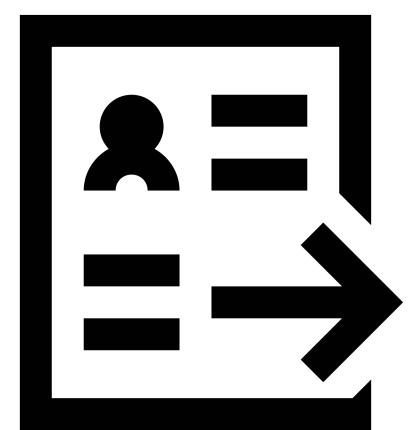
1. Open Email

140 Users
53%



2. Access Site

92 Users
35%



**3. Submit
Credentials**

57 Users
21%

Q1: Phishing Effectiveness



2. Access Site

3. Enter Credentials

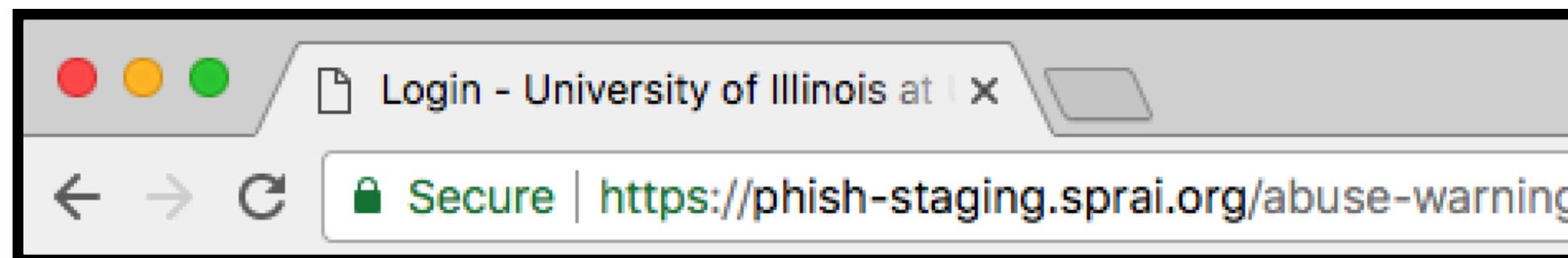
HTTP	45/75 = 60.0%	p = 0.17	25/45 = 55.6%	p = 0.31
HTTPS	47/65 = 72.3%		32/47 = 68.0%	
TLS Email	45/71 = 63.3%	p = 0.96	30/47 = 63.8%	p = 0.87
No TLS Email	45/69 = 65.2%		27/45 = 60.0%	

Q2: Browser UI Correlation

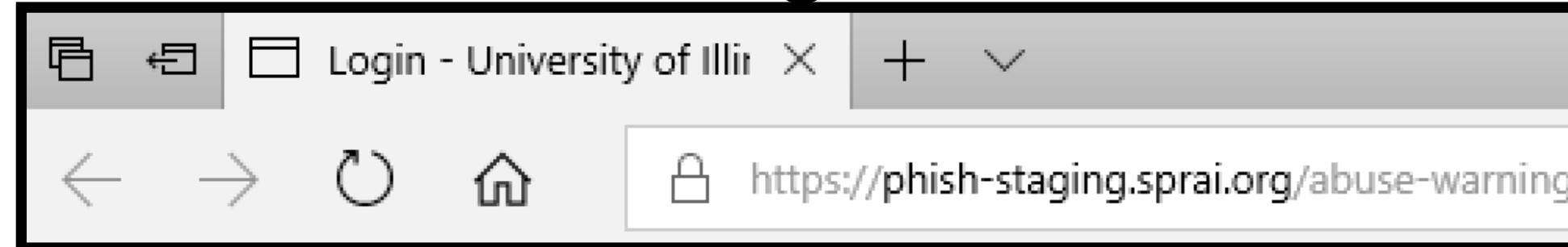
Feature coded 2,882 screenshots across different browsers / platforms / OS

Correlate features with HTTP User-Agent for susceptible users

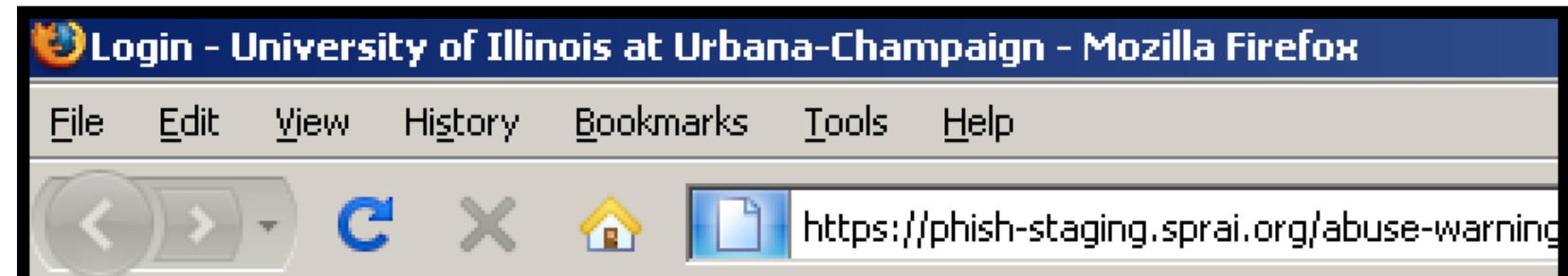
Mac 10.13 Chrome 63



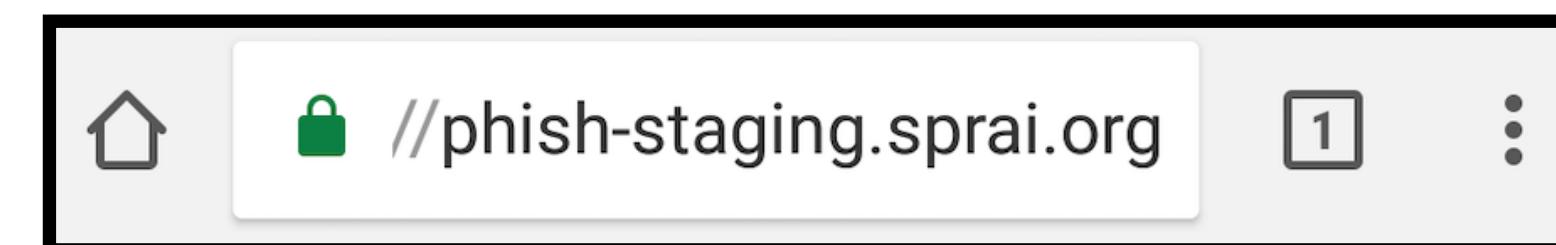
Windows 10 Edge 16



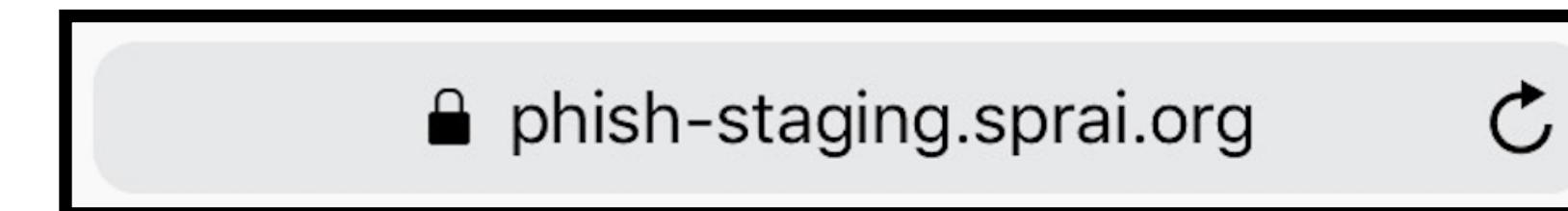
Windows XP SP2 Firefox 3.0



Galaxy S7 Android 7.0 Mbl. Chrome 63



iPhone 8 iOS 11 Mbl Safari 11.0

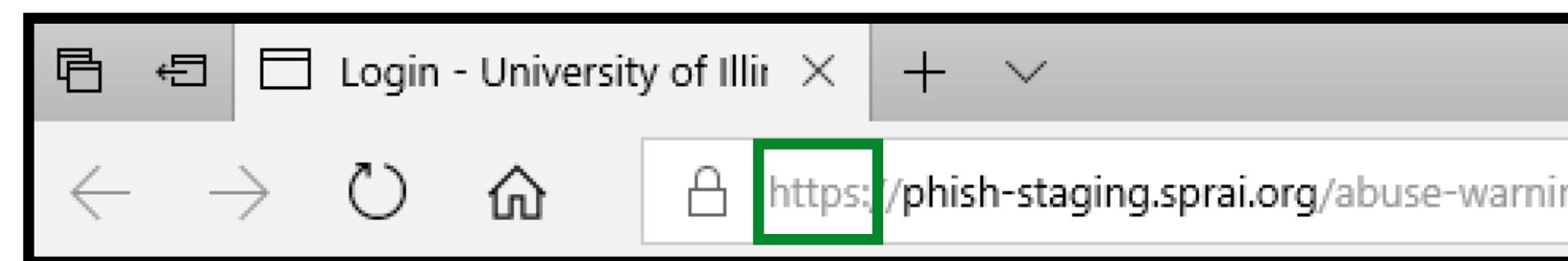


<https://github.com/teamnsrg/url-bar-coding>

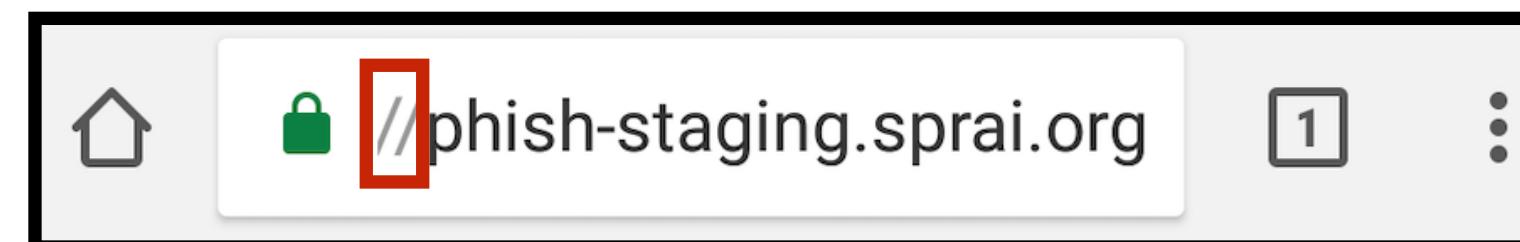
Q2: Browser UI Correlation

Feature	p_{exp}
Any Icon?	0.25
Lock Icon?	0.32
Lock Position	0.98
Lock Color	0.55
Detailed Lock?	0.54
Lock Additions	0.27
Favicon?	0.56
Favicon Position	0.32
Default Favicon	0.06
Protocol Visible?	0.07
Protocol Emphasis	0.63
Additional Text?	0.62
Add. Text Emphasis	0.62
Add. Text Background	0.97
Icon/URL Separator?	0.42

$14/16 = 87.5\%$ of users who saw protocol submitted credentials



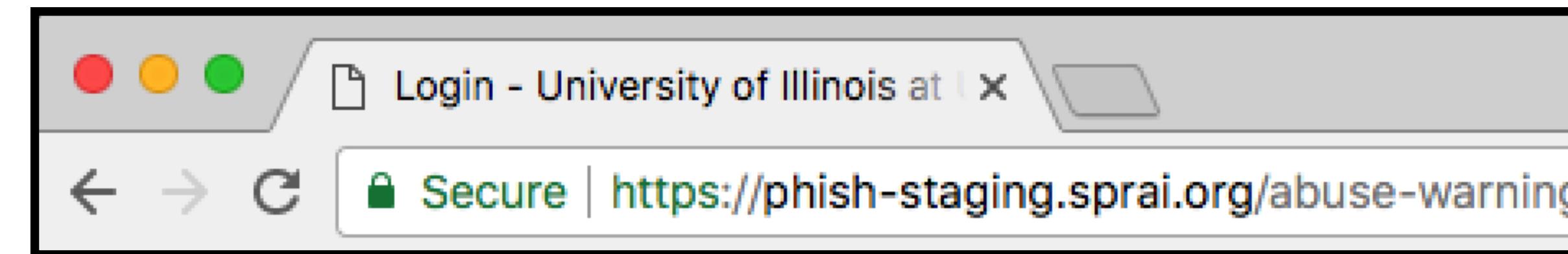
$27/46 = 58.7\%$ of users who did not see protocol submitted credentials



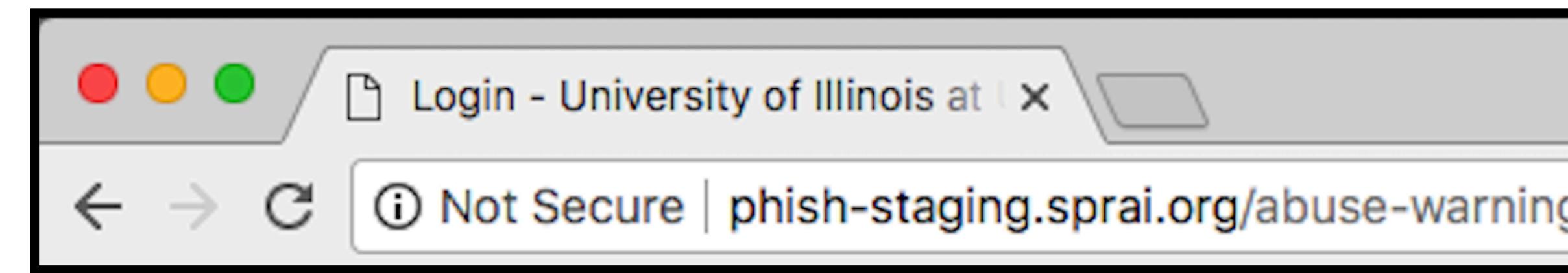
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Protocol Emphasis	0.63
Additional Text?	0.62
Add. Text Emphasis	0.62
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9/10 “Secure” submitted credentials



8/10 “Not Secure” submitted credentials



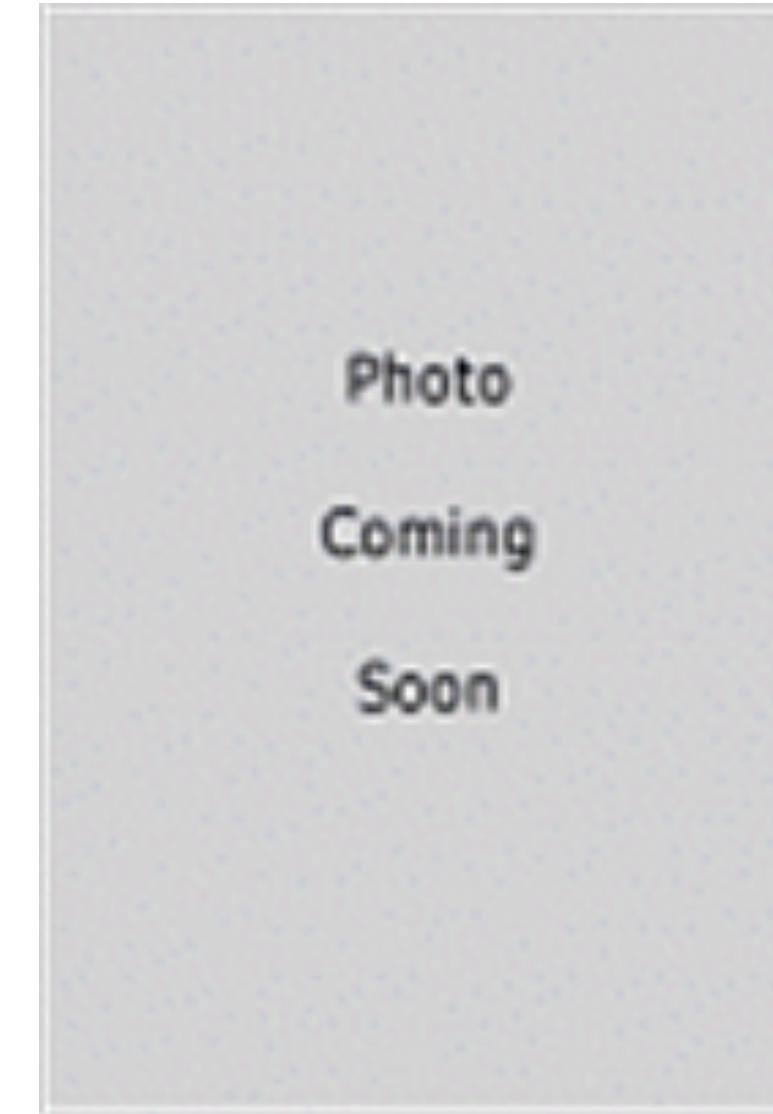
Takeaways

- The presence of HTTPS in phishing tended to increase effectiveness, but...need more data, more diverse target population
- Protocol presence may increase phishing susceptibility, while “Secure/Not Secure” had minimal distinction
- Another hint that users conflate credibility/trustworthiness with connection security

Collaborators



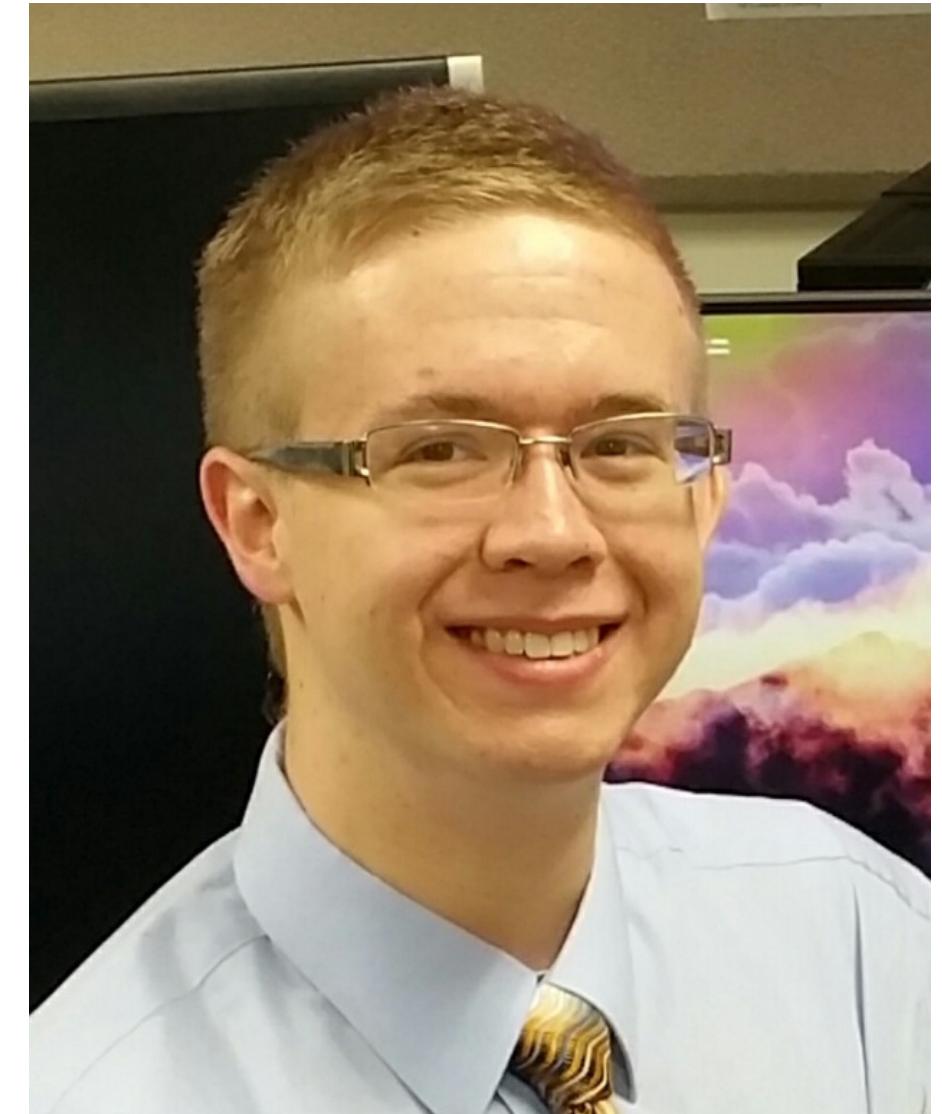
Michael Bailey



Josh Mason



Deepak Kumar

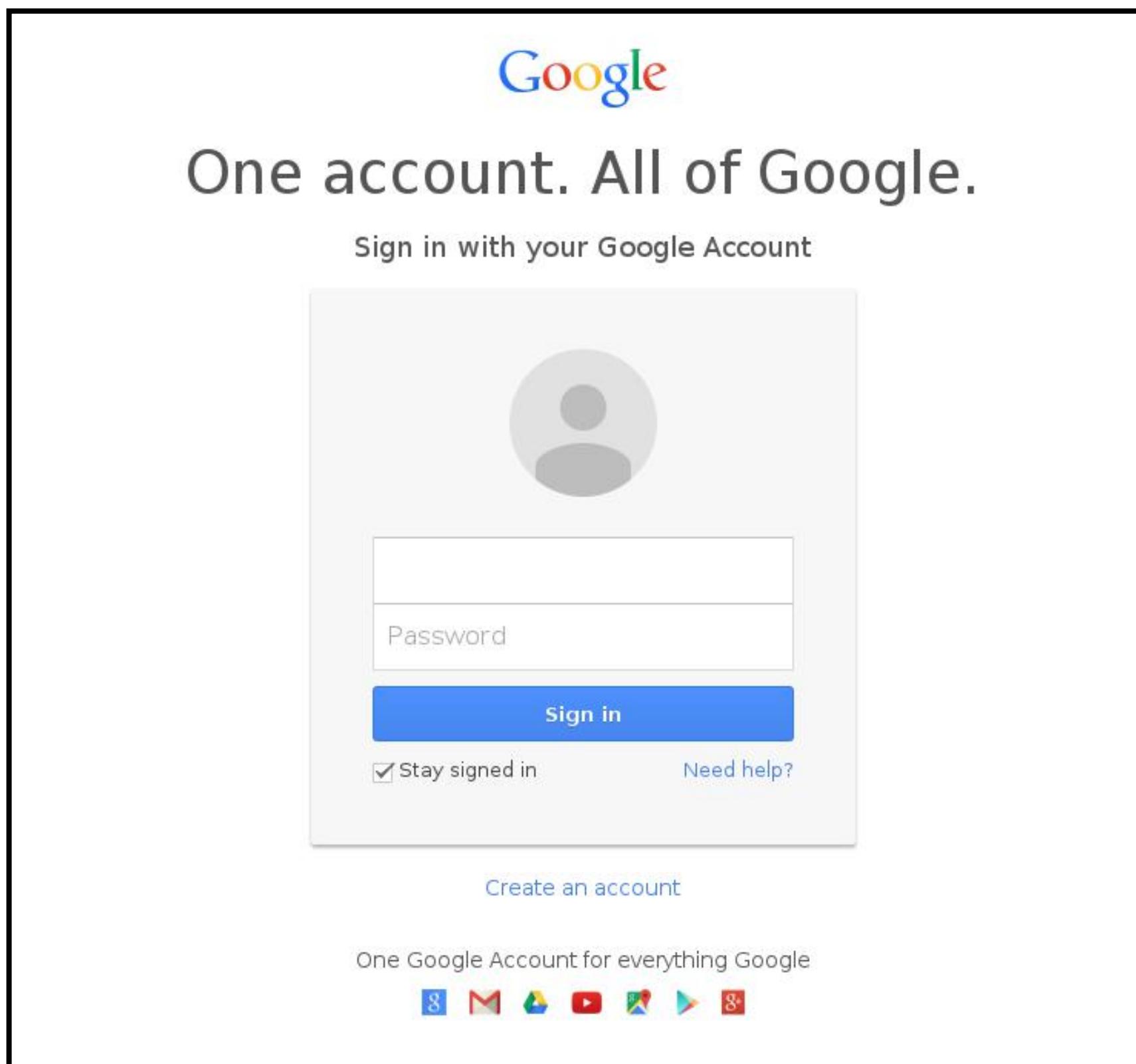


Joshua Reynolds

Not pictured: Martin Shelton, Emily Stark, Kaishen Wang, Joseph Dickinson, Rohan Subramanian, Meishan Wu, Illinois Tech Services

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questionsaboutisps.com

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